

# THE BISBEE DAILY REVIEW

REGULAR MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.

VOLUME 13.

BISBEE, ARIZONA, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1910.

NO. 187

## EARLY DAYS OF QUIJOTOA ARE RECALLED

Harry Ellington Brook in the Los Angeles Mining Review.)

In the fall of 1883 stories began to reach Pinal of a discovery of wonderfully rich silver ore southwest of Tucson, near the Mexican line. We were particularly interested because Chas. Horn, a Pinal prospector, a great friend of Tolles, the locator of the Ray mine, was reported to be the discoverer. Later on we learned that Horn had sold his interest in the "Locomotive" for an amount that was later discovered to be not above four figures, to Aaron Mason, of the Silver King. Charles confirmed this report by promptly settling up all his debts and making a present to Mrs. Tolles, who had befriended him. The excitement was fanned by a report that the mines had been acquired by the Bonanza firm of San Francisco. Having plenty of spare time and a little spare cash, I decided to run down to Tucson and look the situation over.

In Tucson, at that time, Barter and Reymert were running a weekly, "The Mining Index." Of Theodore Reymert I have written previously. Barter was an erratic genius, the son of a learned gentleman in Ireland. Year before, in the 70's he had conducted the Los Angeles Star, in company with Henry Hamilton. A few years after leaving Arizona he worked for a short time on the Los Angeles Herald, but was found "impossible." After that he went to the state of Washington, where he died in an insane asylum.

Barter and Reymert persuaded me to get out a paper at the new camp of Quijotoa, and to do it "mucho pronto" before someone got ahead of me. Also, to let them do the printing until I had time to get an outfit of my own. Finally I agreed, and went out to the new camp to get subscrip-

tions for a paper that was not yet born.

It was ninety-five miles to Quijotoa, across level mesas, on a good hard road. The only habitation in that stretch of country was Quinlan's, where there was a well. The stage was drawn by half-wild Mexican cayuses that went at a gallop nearly all the way. On the first trip we slept at the half-way station over night in a corral, on a pile of hay.

Quijotoa took its name from the big box mountain several hundred feet in height, at the foot of which extended for a mile or more a long straggling structure of one-story buildings, on a single street. There was already an "addition"—"Virginia City." Quijotoa, in the Papago language, means "big basket," and the mountain was so named by them because they saw a resemblance to the big baskets in which their women carry wild hay for sale to settlers or to feed their ponies. The town was for a time called "Logan City," after one of the pioneers of the camp. Logan avenue was the main street.

The "wonderful" discovery was made on the top of this precipitous bluff, that could only be reached by a difficult trail. It consisted of a few tons, or carloads, of very rich silver ore, which was sacked and shipped. A week after Horn's location, in May 1883, George Teisworth, Martin Medley, Albert Weldon, J. A. Roark and W. C. Davis, the last named a prominent business man of Tucson, located the Peerless and Peer. In November of the same year these mines and others were reported sold to Flood & company, of San Francisco, for the reputed sum of \$450,000, part cash and part stock in incorporated companies. There is no doubt that the amount of cash paid bore about the proportion of the amount of stock as did

Falstaff's bread to his wine. About the same time the Crocker mine was located by Dan Crocker, H. M. Brace, W. E. Litchfield, Fred Adams and H. E. Tenny, this mine being also acquired by the Bonanza firm at a later date.

On January 1, 1884, there were on the site of Quijotoa a couple of tents. No water within ten miles. When I got there I found about a mile of stores, some of them with plate glass fronts. Two stage lines were competing for business, and a telegraph line was being built. They were sinking for water. It was several months before J. M. Quigley, the well borer, struck water at a depth of over 500 feet.

The company was boring several tunnels into the side of the bluff to try to strike the ledge. The never did strike a ledge, because there wasn't any. Nevertheless, the stock of the Peer, Peerless, Weldon and Crocker mines was boomed on the San Francisco exchange and ran up in some cases to over \$4 a share. W. C. Davis was one of the few lucky ones. He got out in time.

In two hours I took in \$250 in subscriptions to the forthcoming "Prospector." When I counted the receipts I found I had \$175; the rest had gone for "hospitality." Most of the business buildings were saloons and in Arizona in those days it was a mortal affront not to treat every one in sight.

The first number of the "Prospector" appeared on February 23, 1884. It was a little four-page, six-column paper, printed in all kinds of "bum" job type, for Barter and Reymert scarcely had enough fonts to set up their own little "Index." Nevertheless, the subscription price was \$5 a year, single copies 15 cents. A few months later, when my outfit arrived from San Francisco, I enlarged the paper to seven columns, making a rather decent looking weekly.

The cost of living was not high at Quijotoa. In fact, for a new mining camp, sixty-five miles from the base of supplies, it was quite low. The great competition accounted for this. Hundreds were trying to get a foothold in the "great Bonanza camp." I quote the following: "real prices

from the second number of the "Prospector."

"Hay (Indian), \$10 per ton; barley, 3 cents per pound; flour \$5 per hundred; beans 10 cents per pound; sugar, five pounds for \$1; potatoes, 5 cents per pound; onions 5 cents per pound; eggs, 50 to 60 cents per dozen; meat (beef), 10 to 20 cents per pound; chickens, 50 cents to \$1; milk, 12 to 15 cents per quart; wood, \$4 to \$5 per cord; lumber, \$75 per thousand; board, \$3 per week; single meals, 50 cents; beds, 50 cents; cup of coffee, 15 cents; board for horses (hay), 75 cents per day; barley, 50 cents per feed. All drinks, \$12 to 15 cents. Freight from Tucson, 1 to 1.5 cents per pound."

E. A. Stephens, then of Tucson, now of Los Angeles, was trying to get out an opposition paper to be called the "News." He was lucky that I got ahead of him, although he did not then know it.

At that time there was—and probably now is—a society of Arizona pioneers. They took themselves quite seriously. A discussion was in progress regarding the qualifications for admission to the society. In the first number of the "Prospector" I made the following proposition:

"It is well known among those observers that a lengthened residence in this Territory is conducive to mental aberration, or, to put it plainly, to insanity. Whether this is owing to the extremely dry air, the hardness of the water or the quality of the whiskey, is as yet undetermined; the fact remains the same. It is only a matter of time ere the old resident becomes a boarder at that elegant brick building in San Joaquin county, California, which is chiefly supported by our Territorial contingent funds. This being the case, it is proposed to engage a leading specialist, who has made a life-long study of cerebral idiosyncrasies, as official expert of the society. His duty will be to examine the brains of all candidates for admission, in order to determine the date of their arrival; and he expects to establish a gauge which will indicate to within three months the day when the applicant set foot in the Territory."

The old timers were not quite decided whether or not to take this seriously and to be offended.

Hank Smith was superintendent of the mines at Quijotoa. He had been one of the noted mine superintendents of Virginia City, in Nevada. He surrounded himself with an air of mystery, and usually had a bowie knife and a six-shooter prominently displayed on his desk, when a person called upon him. The principal man who figured as the head of the Quijotoa enterprise was W. S. Lyle. I understood that he was a protégé of Flood, who had backed him in this side-show.

In order to help boom the stock they once brought out Mackay and, at a later date, Jim Fair, who made a short speech to the citizens and gave them a little taffy. Later I learned that he privately expressed his opinion (not for publication) that the deposit was merely a "scab on top of the mountain." In this Jim was eminently correct. I rode with him one day on the stage from Quijotoa to Tucson. He had the reputation of being close—but at the half-way house he insisted on paying for the lunches for the seventeen passengers—at six bits a piece.

Quijotoa had one of the shortest booms on record. I soon saw that it was a bubble, and that we were all in for it. My combination printer and reporter was an erratic young fellow named Jackson. He persuaded me to "blow myself" for \$17 worth of diagram type, with which in the late stages of the game, we illustrated the probable course of the boom as it would strike Quijotoa coming through the heavens, terribly shocking some of the old citizens, who thought it had taste to joke at a funeral. In the last number of the "Prospector" I gave a true story of the situation, and took the trouble to mail a copy to each of the stockholders in San Francisco. It did not help the stock quotations to any considerable extent, but then I had been duped, and I believed I had a right to keep others from falling into the same trap.

A few miles from Quijotoa are some noted gold placers that have been worked, on and off, by the Pan-ago Indians, for centuries. Some of

the young fellows who frequented my printing office got me to pay for the recording of a dozen placers names as "Midas," "Solid Gold," etc., were given. Projects had been broached for the bringing of water on these placers. I notice that recently a dispatch from Tucson to the local papers announced that some people of that city are going to install machinery and work these deposits "as soon as they determine what machinery is best for the work."

In the fall of the year 1884 I removed my printing outfit to Tucson. Soon after that Quijotoa was added to the long list of deserted mining camps.

In an article in the first number of the "Prospector" on "Quijotoa—Its Past, Present and Future," I concluded as follows: "The opening of 1885 will see a city here compared with which Tombstone, Virginia City and Leadville are merely villages." Alas and alack! In the spring of 1885 Quijotoa was indeed suggestive of a tombstone.

A few days ago I received a letter from my old friend J. G. Hiltzinger, of Tucson, in which he wrote as follows:

"I don't know that you know that I bought the whole Quijotoa outfit for \$3,000, including the mines, mill, well, pumping plant, climate and scenery. The boom was not included, as it had been disposed of. I paid a visit to the place a little over fifteen years ago. Of the town there was nothing left but a few adobe mounds—and all the city lots. 'Sic transit gloria mundi!'"

Had Quijotoa turned out to have been another Tombstone, or Virginia City or Leadville—or Goldfield—I should now be owning an automobile and amusing myself to my heart's content. Instead of that, I went down, as I have said, to Tucson where I again took up the "white man's burden."

MARK TWAIN'S FAKE SPEECH

"Among the many pranks of Mark Twain's journalistic days," said a Virginia City editor, "was the concoction of a speech that was put upon a famous senator. The senator

had attended a Virginia City banquet, but had not spoken. He had a sore throat. A brother from a rival paper reached the banquet late. 'What did the senator speak about?' the newcomer whispered to Mark Twain. 'He made a very interesting speech on the potato,' was the reply. The potato, eh? That's odd. Let's have the points will you?' 'With pleasure,' said Mark Twain, and he dictated a half column that the reporter duly printed the next morning as the distinguished senator's valuable contribution to agricultural science. The speech began like this: 'Ladies and gentlemen, had it been my lot to be born and reared in Ireland where my food would have principally consisted of the potato—that most salubrious and nutritious root—I should now be, instead of the poor, infirm stunted creature you see before you, a tall stout, athletic man, able to carry an enormous weight.'—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

AN ODD COLLECTING FAD.

Dr. A. H. Mann, of Cambridge University collects used railroad tickets. Now, every one who travels over a little bit knows that the conductor is supposed to take up your ticket. If you get on the train without a ticket the conductor invariably demands it, and when, with shame and confusion, you confess to not having any he glazes over you and charges you with excess fare as a penalty. It is by no means easy, then, to collect used railroad tickets. But Dr. Mann has a collection of these pasteboards that numbers over 12,000. It would seem impossible that 12,000 separate and distinct conductors would overlook this taking up of so many tickets, but Dr. Mann's collection shows that each must have been the case.—New York Mail.

THE ONLY THING LACKING

"Why are you so sure there is no such thing as a fourth dimension?" "Because," replied the discouraged fat man, "if there was I'd have it."—Ladies' Home Journal.

It's better to inherit a fortune than to marry one.

## EVERY THING YOU NEED FOR THE CHRISTMAS DINNER IS HERE AT LOWEST PRICES CONSISTENT WITH GOOD QUALITY

### Another Car of Fancy Colorado Apples

In order to take care of our customers for Christmas trade, we will have a carload of the fanciest Colorado stock obtainable for delivery this week. Owing to the immense demand for these fancy apples we advise everyone to place their orders early so that they will not be disappointed.

WINESAPS — \$3.50 Box — WALBRIDGE — \$3.35 Box — GANOS — \$3.25 Box. Packed in large Colorado boxes—each 50 pounds net.

### Oranges

SIZE	DOZEN	BOX
126s	.40	\$3.75
150s	.35	\$4.25
176s	.30	\$4.25

PHOENIX SEEDLESS GRAPE FRUIT  
Medium — 10c Ea. Large — 20c Ea

### Nuts

New Walnuts pound	.25
New Almonds Pound	.25
New Brazils Pound	.25
New Pecans Pound	.25
New Filberts Pound	.25
Shelled Walnuts Pound	.75
Shelled Pecans Pound	.85
Shelled Almonds Pound	.60
Shelled Filberts Pound	.50
Shelled Brazils Pound	.75
Italian Chestnuts	25c Pound

We carry a full line of National Biscuit Company's Crackers, in packages and in bulk. We also carry a line of Huntley & Palmer's Imported Biscuits.

### FAMOUS DUTCH COOKIES

FROU FROU 50c lb. TRIC TRAC 50c lb. BENTS' WATER CRACKERS IN TINS EA. 30c

We have a large shipment of fancy grain-fed poultry coming, which we will deliver on Friday the twenty-third. We have purchased only the best, KANSAS TURKEYS, KANSAS DUCKS, KANSAS GEESE, KANSAS HENS, KANSAS SPRING CHICKENS. We have some extra stock for those who have not yet placed their orders.

Meadowgold	We will have a large assortment of fresh California vegetables for delivery Friday and Saturday and can give you everything you want, at the right prices.	Huff Eggs 65c Dozen
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CHEESE	Butter 40c Pound	Premium Asparagus Tips 35c can 3 for \$1.00
York State uncolored cheese lb 30c		\$3.50 Dozen
Wisconsin Cheese lb 30c		All Gold Asparagus Stalks 40c can \$4.25 dozen
New York Pineapple cheese lb 30c		
Roquefort cheese lb 65c		

Popcorn on cob 3 lbs 25c	Popcorn shelled rice straight lb 10c	Popcorn (Snowball) 1 lb pkg. 15c 2 for 25c
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PLUM PUDDING CURRANTS	Thoroughly cleaned full pound packages each 20c
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SMALL SUGAR PUMPKINS	3.1-2 cents a pound.
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MONARCH JAMS  
We carry these jams in seventeen varieties. They are absolutely pure. 30c each \$3.25 doz.

MONARCH JELLY IN TUMBLERS  
All varieties "Special" 20 each \$2.35 doz

We wish to call your attention especially to Cloverdale Kansas ranch eggs. 45c dozen 2 dozen for .85c  
They are selected fresh laid Kansas Eggs and we recommend them to all of our customers

SEND YOUR ORDERS IN EARLY

See Solicitor or Phone 63

The Copper Queen Store.

In Placing your order for California canned fruits we recommend that you specify Premium brand. Below we give you a few of the prices—

Apples	2 1-2 lb. 25	\$2.50
Apricots	2 1-2 lb. 25	2.50 \$4.25
Assorted	2 1-2 lb. 25	2.50 4.75
Blackberries	2 1-2 lb. 25	2.50 4.25
Royal Ann Cherries	2 1-2 lb. 25	2.50 5.25
Grapes	2 1-2 lb. 25	2.25 4.10
Bartlett Pears	2 1-2 lb. 25	2.85 5.65
Egg Plums	2 1-2 lb. 25	1.85 3.50
Gold Drop Plums	2 1-2 lb. 20	1.85 3.50
Y. F. Peaches	2 1-2 lb. 25	2.50 4.75
L. C. Peaches	2 1-2 lb. 25	2.75 5.25
L. C. "Sliced	2 1-2 lb. 25	2.75 5.25
L. C. "1s lb	15c 2 for 25	1.45
Strawberries	2 1-2 lb. 30	3.25 6.00
Raspberries	2 1-2 lb. 30	3.25 6.00
Black Cherries	2 1-2 lb. 25	2.50 4.75
G. G. Plums	2 1-2 lb. 20	1.85 3.50

FANCY CAPE COD CRANBERRIES 15c quart 55c gallon

SILVER PLUME CELERY 15c bunch 2 for 25c

EXTRA SELECTED OYSTERS 3 dozen for 50c

MANOR HOUSE COFFEE 2 Pound cans 85c

NEW SWEET EASTERN CIDER 20c quart 75c gallon

MINCE MEAT 24 oz. glass jars 30c

R. & R. PLUM PUDDING 1 pound packages 35c

TRUE BLUE CONDENSED MINCE MEAT 15c Pkg. 2Pkg for 25c

NATIONAL BISCUIT CO.'S FRUIT CAKE 1 lb pkgs. 35c 5 lb Cans \$1.75

1s pkg 15c 2 pkgs for 25c

Seeded Raisins 1s 15c 2 for 25c  
Seedless Raisins 15c 2 for 25c  
Royal Cluster Raisins; 6-crown 35c  
Fancy Layer Figs pound 30c  
Glaze Citron pound 30c  
Lemon Peel Pound 25c  
Orange Peel Pound 25c